

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5TH, 1882

NUMBER 13

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—22, Rua do Marquês d'Avares, THOMAS A. OSBORN, Minister.  
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## TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 5 a. m.; arriving at Barra (junction) at 7:43 a. m., Entre Rios (central line) 10:11 a. m., Barbacena 5:45 p. m., Porto Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12 m., Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 11:45 a. m., São Paulo (for S. P. & Rio R.R.) 6 p. m. Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m., Barbacena 8:35 a. m., Porto Novo 12:15 p. m.; arriving at Barra (J. I. and Rio) 2:12 p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano; Rio das Flores line at Commercio; União Mineira line at Seraria; Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at São Leopoldina line at Porto Novo; Rezende e Areas line at Surubay; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.  
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:15 a. m.; arriving at Barra 10:26 a. m., Rio Novo (central line) 7:07. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 5:28 p. m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:48 a. m., Rio Novo 5:50 a. m.; arriving at Barra 1:42 and 1:57 p. m., Rio 5:45 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macacos branch at Belém.  
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 6:10 a. m., 7:12 and 4:10 p. m.; arrive, from Belém 7:15 a. m., from Barra 8:45 a. m., from Entre Rios (leaving 6:07 a. m.) at 5:28 p. m.  
Suburban Trains.—Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30, 7:40, 8:40 and 10:22 a. m., and 10:55, 11:30, 4:30, 5:50, 7:30, 8:30 and 10:00 p. m. all stopping at Cascadura except the 10 p. m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains leave Sapopemba at 3:30 and Cascadura at 3:50, 6:10, 7:40, 8:40, 10, and 11:35 a. m., and 2:10, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 8:30 and 9:40 p. m.  
CANTAGALLO R R.—Leaves Niterohy (Santa Anna) 7:30 a. m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 1:05. Cordeiro (1 hour per tramway from Cantagalo) 4:25 and Macaco 5:45 p. m. Return train leaves Macaco 6:30, Cordeiro 7:50 and Nova Friburgo 11:10 a. m., arriving at Niterohy 4:35 p. m. A ferry boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with trains.  
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave Trápiche Mauá at 2 p. m. week days and 11 a. m. Sundays and holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 5:30 p. m. week days, and 3 p. m. Sundays. Returning, diligence leaves Petropolis at 6 a. m., the boat arriving at Rio at 9:30 a. m.

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F. W. JONES,

General Superintendent.

May 1st, 1882.

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S. Paulo, 15th April, 1882.

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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th, and Royal Mail packet of the 24th of the month.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of heights and charters, and a other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian rule.

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SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. Lack numbers supplied at this office from April 1st. 1879. Subscriptions and advertisements received at the EDITORIAL ROOMS:—79, Rua Sete de Setembro. CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS:—No. 172.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5TH. 1882.

The labors of the General Assembly are now largely devoted to the preliminary work on the budget for the coming year, but thus far without developing any material change of policy from that which has governed previous legislation of this character. The conservatives have undertaken a policy of retrenchment, but as it has been done loosely and with reference to a few special items, it promises few good results. There has always been an attempt on the part of legislative committees to "balance" the receipts and expenditures, and in some cases they have succeeded so well as to show a surplus of receipts. It has invariably transpired, however, that the balance sheet of the year contains an enormous deficit—even larger than the original estimates. All this is purely farcical, and it is strange that the deputies should not see it. If it is really desired to balance the receipts and expenditures, something practical should be done to reduce the latter. It is useless to cut down the appropriations and then allow the minister to run in debt just the same as though he were fully authorized to expend the money. The enormous floating indebtedness of the country is proof positive of the errors of the system now followed; and if any real reform is effected it must be brought about in the departments themselves, and not simply in the budget.

The animus of the long-continued opposition of the *Anglo-Brazilian Times*, the organ of William Scully, to the Botanical Garden Rail Road Co., has finally disclosed itself in a gross personal attack upon the president of that enterprise, R. C. Shannon, Esq.—an attack so infamous in character as to defeat its own ends simply because no one is credulous enough to believe it. In his issue of the 23rd ult. Mr. Scully abruptly terminates his discussion of the company's increase of capital—a question which may be discussed with all propriety—and charges that one of the syndicate has been guilty of a breach of trust by using for his own personal security 5000 shares deposited with him by a widow lady. The syndicate at once published a card demanding that he should make his charge more specific by naming the person referred to, the card being signed by Finnie Bros. & Co., the Banco Commercial, and R. C. Shannon. In his issue of the 30th ult., Mr. Scully meets this demand by saying that he did not refer to Finnie Bros. & Co., nor to the Banco Commercial—thus leaving the public to infer, what he had neither the courage nor manliness to say, that the person referred to is Mr. Shannon. Under date of the 1st instant Messrs Finnie Bros. & Co. and the Banco Commercial published a card stating that they have a

perfect knowledge of the matter and that Mr. Scully's statement is false in every particular. And furthermore, in a card of the same date, Mr. Shannon announces his purpose to prosecute the author of this slander. To all this we wish to add that from our own personal knowledge and from an examination of the documents relating to the supposed case, the accusation made in the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* is utterly groundless and unqualifiedly false. And if anything more is necessary, we can say that there is not even a basis for the slightest suspicion of that character. It is to be presumed that were it not that a foreigner can not be held to answer a charge of libel in person, Mr. Scully would have held his rancor somewhat in check, as it is evident from his avoidance of a direct personal accusation that he has no desire to be held responsible for his slander. It may be however that he has sufficiently overstepped the bounds this time to be held answerable for conduct which has disgraced this community for too long a time, and which differs from preceding examples only in degree. As to his reference to ourselves, it is but another illustration of that versatile disregard of facts which has so long characterized his public utterances. Those who know us need no explanation of our position on this and all other questions; and those who do not know us may draw a very correct conclusion from the fact that we possess neither the acquaintance nor the regard of William Scully.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND MARRIAGE.

Mr. Editor.—However natural the inference from the case in hand, the Presbyterian church does not, as you put it in your issue of April 15, seek to make the rite of marriage purely a religious ceremony, and to use it for its own peculiar purposes, neither does it in any way desire to exclude non-believers from a right which the world now concedes to all men regardless of their religious faith. The action in the case referred to, must have arisen from a misunderstanding or from some individual scruple on the part of the pastor, in which it is doubtful if any of his colleagues would concur.

Mr. Ransom's course can hardly fail to merit the entire sanction of all who look at the matter in its proper light.

A PRESBYTERIAN.

In our experience with Presbyterian clergymen elsewhere we are glad to say that they have always taken a very liberal view of this question, so liberal in fact that where so desired the ceremony has been nothing more than that employed in civil marriage. In fact, such an event as refusing to marry two eligible applicants on the ground of religious belief never came under our personal observation until we came to this country. It was therefore a matter of great surprise to us when we learned of the position assumed by the pastor in charge of the Presbyterian mission of this city, who may be said to fairly represent the attitude and tendencies of that denomination in this country. As a rule we have found less liberality among these gentlemen, than among their brethren at home. Whether this arises from their contact with the Roman church, or from a natural lapse toward intolerance when so far separated from the liberal growth and tendencies of the age, we can not say; it is sufficient to note that the clergyman in charge of the most important mission in Brazil has refused to marry a man simply because he is a "positivist." From this incident, and from others of a similar character, we inferred that this denomination proposed to revive in Brazil the old-time

discipline of Scotch Presbyterianism, possibly through the influence of Dr. McCosh at Princeton, and to subject their converts to a church control even more rigorous than that of Rome. We do not believe, of course, that the clergymen of this denomination would seek to rule by all the means and influences employed by the great part of the Roman priesthood; but in these three rites of life, into which the religious element enters so largely—baptism, marriage and burial—the church possesses a power which is stronger than any temporal authority which it could possibly possess. In these three events of life it holds the power of doing great good or a correspondingly great evil, and it is important therefore that the course pursued should be wholly in harmony with the general interests of the people, rather than in the restricted interests of a church. We are heartily glad that there is a Presbyterian in Brazil who will come forward voluntarily in support of the policy adopted by Mr. Ransom, and we shall be equally glad to know that the position assumed by the pastor of that church in this city was caused by some momentary misunderstanding, rather than by a deliberate purpose to pursue so mistaken a policy as to deny the rite of marriage to men because of their belief.

## COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

Some months since we took occasion to call attention to the manner in which the commercial statistics of our colleague, the *Journal do Commercio*, were prepared and published. As a proof of the justice of our criticism we gave examples of serious inaccuracies in the daily commercial reports which materially altered the facts, and which would lead business men into grave errors in their calculations. The proof that our criticism was correct was shown in the subsequent correction of these errors by the *Journal* itself.

Since that time it would be supposed that the commercial editor of the *Journal* would employ a little more care and accuracy in his work, but such, we regret to say, has not been the case. Although this journal is the most important and wealthiest publication in Brazil, and although its managers must be aware that both this community and all foreign commercial centers are accustomed to accept its statistics as correct, its regular daily reports are so grossly inaccurate that no dependence whatever can be placed upon them. Since the beginning of the present year there has been not one single week in which the *Journal* has not given incorrect statistics. In view of the importance of the interests dependent upon accurate reports, and of the financial ability of our colleague to give correct and full reports, this state of affairs is wholly and absolutely inexcusable. An error of course will not affect the interests of the editor or the journal making them, but it may easily be the cause of serious loss or inconvenience to business men.

To show the magnitude and character of these errors, both for our colleague's guidance and for the information of the public, we propose to give a few examples. And in so doing, we shall use the reports of the *Globo* for the corresponding days, because we have found them to be as correctly and carefully edited as are our own. The advantage of using the *Globo's* reports consists in the fact that they are given day by day, as are the *Journal's*, while our own are summaries for the longer intervals between days of publication. As a rule the morning paper has a very great advantage in giving daily commercial reports, because it is able to give the day's complete transactions on the following morning. This advantage, however, can avail nothing if the statistics are untrustworthy, and this fact the *Journal* should bear in mind.

For the week ending April 22 the dispatches of coffee at this port are given by these two dailies as follows:

	valued at
<i>Journal do Commercio</i> 70,542 bags	1,608,161\$240
<i>O Globo</i> ..... 80,347 "	1,610,153 880

Difference..... 9,805 bags.

In these figures the *Journal* is incorrect both in quantity and value. The error of 9,805 bags is manifestly one of careless editing, while that of valuation is one of simple calculation. The official value of coffee for that week was 334 reis per kilo, or 20\$040 per bag of 60 kilos. Even were the quantity correct, a very simple calculation would show that 70,542 bags at 20\$040 gives 1,413,661\$680, and not 1,608,161\$240. And then, to show how the error in quantity occurs, we turn to the daily reports of the *Journal* itself, where we find the following entries:

April 17th.....	26,086 bags
18th.....	11,050 "
19th.....	8,875 "
20th.....	11,775 "
21st.....	17,311 "
22nd.....	5,250 "
Total....	80,347 bags.

How the *Journal's* arithmetic man transformed this into 70,542 bags is a mystery, but such was the case. And the worst of it is that these weekly summaries are used in making up the packet and monthly summaries, and the latter in making up the grand summary for the year, into which are condensed all this mass of errors, seasoned with the final arithmetical vagaries of the compiler.

To demonstrate that this week is not an exceptional one, we will go back to the one preceding, ending with April 15th. The dispatches of coffee for that week are given by the two papers as follows, the first incorrectly and the second correctly.

	valued at
<i>Journal do Commercio</i> 79,718 bags	1,653,794\$700
<i>O Globo</i> ..... 82,568 "	1,684,387 200

Difference.... 2,850 bags.

In this case the *Journal* is wrong not only in the quantity, but also in its own calculations. The official value for that week was 340 reis per kilo or 20\$400 per bag. Taking the quantity given and multiplying it by this value, which any schoolboy can easily do, and we have 79,568 × 20\$400 = 1,626,247\$200, and not 1,653,794\$700 as given.

And again, for the week preceding, ending April 8th, the dispatches were given, with the same disparity as before, as follows:

	valued at
<i>Journal do Commercio</i> 37,382 bags	749,751\$820
<i>O Globo</i> ..... 37,252 "	766,646 160

Difference..... 130 bags

This time the *Journal* got within 130 bags of the correct quantity, but made an error in calculation of 19,569\$740; for it is manifest that 37,382 bags at 343 reis, or 20\$580 per bag, gives 769,321\$560, and not 749,751\$820 as given. How the *Journal's* editor arrives at these results is a mystery, for it seems to be a regular practice with him week by week to produce these errors of calculation. If it be a new "short method," or a system of scientific guessing, it is time for the editor to give it up, for he has not arrived at an accurate product this year.

To show how these weekly summaries effect those for the month, we note the following dispatches for February:

	valued at
<i>Journal do Commercio</i> 298,502 bags	5,686,093\$100
<i>O Globo</i> ..... 316,543 "	6,400,420 080

Difference.... 18,041 "

In this instance the *Journal's* summary was incorrect by 18,041 bags and 714,326\$980, which represents an aggregate error for the year of not less than 8,571,923\$760. It may be urged, of course, that the errors for other months may be much less than this



instance; but then, are they not just as likely to be even larger? For errors there are no boundaries; the only safe rule is to keep within facts and multiply correctly.

One of the items which contributed to this February error, and which we give to show what absurd mistakes are sometimes made, will be found in the reports for February 21st, the dispatches being given as follows:

<i>Journal do Commercio</i> .....	94,824 bags	valued at 1,402,800
<i>O Globo</i> .....	70 "	1,444,800

Just think of it! There were only 70 bags dispatched on that day, and yet the *Journal* editor manages somehow to make it 94,824 bags. And then, not content with this stupendous blunder, he deliberately values it at one thousand four hundred and two milreis, or a trifle less than fifteen reis per bag! And this is the commercial authority of Brazil! Of course, the editor knew better than to make such a blunder; but then it is his duty to prevent blunders as well as not to make them. Coffee at three-fourths of one cent per bag is a blunder which even a blind man would have seen!

These instances are but samples of what is being published by the *Journal* almost every day, as any careful observer can determine for himself. One other illustration will be amply sufficient to demonstrate how extensively they enter into the *Journal's* reports, and how utterly unreliable that paper has become in its commercial department. For the week ending April 29 the dispatches of coffee given by the two journals were as follows, the *Globo's* report being the correct one:

<i>Journal do Commercio</i> .....	77,215 bags	valued at 1,544,131\$730
<i>O Globo</i> .....	77,002 "	1,510,789,240

Difference..... 213 .. 33,352 490

Aside from the small error in the number of bags, it will be seen that the difference in value is very large. To determine the source of this difference, we examined the *Journal's* detailed statement from which the above total was obtained, and with the most surprising results. The blunders and "guesses" are absolutely incomprehensible, the more so as they generally occur where least expected. The statement is as follows, to which we add a column of corrected figures to show the errors:

<i>Journal do Commercio</i>	value	correct value
destination	bags	
Lisbon.....	73	1,432,560 correct
Oporto.....	161	3,158 820 correct
Bordeaux.....	2,074	40,691 880 correct
Haar.....	5,059	99,227 100 99,257\$80
London.....	1,600	19,620 000 correct
Liverpool.....	1,571	30,763 020 30,823 020
Antwerp.....	2,858	56,073 960 correct
Hamburg.....	13,160	249,154 400 258,199 200
Port Elizabeth.....	1,250	99,227 100 24,525 000
Baltimore.....	8,170	160,639 140 160,295 400
Cape Good Hope.....	210	3,924 000 correct
New York.....	16,426	313,097 740 322,278 120
New Orleans.....	4,509	88,406 580 88,466 580
U. S. other ports.....	16,296	295,738 580 319,727 520
Montevideo.....	1,742	33,589 980 34,178 040
R. P. other ports.....	2,666	49,927 130 52,306 920

From this statement it will be seen that of the 16 entries only 6 of the smallest are correct, the other 10 being grossly incorrect. It is clear that the commercial editor did not even give himself the trouble of calculating the values, as the errors could only result from the wildest guesses. And he does not seem to be very good at guessing either, else we should not have had the remarkable value of 99,227\$100 affixed to the 1,250 bags dispatched for Port Elizabeth.

It is well known that most people are accustomed to take these results without question, and without the slightest knowledge of the gross inaccuracies. Accustomed to employ commercial journals whose statistics are carefully and correctly prepared, they naturally expect the same results in the leading newspaper of Brazil. How greatly they

are deceived in this matter, will be seen from the character of the illustrations which we have here given. As now edited the commercial reports of the *Journal do Commercio* are utterly unreliable; they are even worse than none because most people can do far better guessing. Then, too, the standing of the *Journal* and the wide discrepancies between its statistics and those of less known journals and private parties tend to throw discredit upon the latter, however carefully their work may have been done. In the commercial interests of this community and for its own credit, the *Journal* should put an end to this wretched work at once. It enjoys facilities at the custom house and telegraph offices which are granted to no other journal or party, and it abuses the trust. If our colleague can not do better than it has done thus far this year, it should at once retire from the field of commercial journalism and hand over its special facilities to those who know how to make good use of them.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHT PRIVILEGES.

Under date of February 8th, 1879, the imperial government of Brazil granted a privilege to Thomas A. Edison for his application of electricity to the purposes of illumination, subject however to legislative approval. This was done in accordance with a general custom of granting such conditional privileges to foreigners, the government having no power to grant them on its own responsibility. The application for legislative sanction was duly transmitted to the Chamber, where it has remained untouched in the hands of a committee until a few days since, when the public interest in electrical lighting and the discussion over the Edison exhibit have compelled the committee to make their report. This document, which appeared in the *Diario Official* of the 27th ultimo, takes the extraordinary position that "every grant of patent is without doubt a restriction upon industrial liberty, and is the more odious because it limits the development of an industry to one person alone."

On this general assumption, and with a sudden respect for the long discarded patent law of 1830, the committee reports against the concession, and recommends the postponement of all such applications until the legislature shall have considered the new law now before it. As this will be a matter of years, if we may consider that the usual delays will occur, this recommendation is equivalent to a proposal to reject the application. As this report covered the application of the Brush Electric Light Co. also, and as this recommendation postpones the granting of privileges to those two important inventions for an indefinite time, if not altogether, the case must be considered as one of vital importance to all applicants.

At the outset the committee states that the petitioners declare and prove that they have taken out patents in other countries, that they do not offer to mount factories or workshops in the country, and that they only seek the monopolies guaranteed to them by foreign countries. And furthermore, that "they do not treat of immediate benefit for the country, but rather of the private interests of the petitioners." On the claim of the petitioners for the privilege generally accorded for a new discovery or invention, the committee then undertakes to prove that neither Edison nor Brush are entitled to the credit which other countries have accorded them, because the discovery was made long since both of the voltaic arch and incandescent light. On these grounds and in accordance with the law of 1830 which forbids the grant of patents to foreigners who have their industrial establishments elsewhere and who seek only a guarantee of a monopoly in the sale of their inventions for a term of years, the com-

mittee draws the conclusion that the grant of such concessions is a bad economic policy and is contrary to law. Nevertheless, such concessions have been repeatedly made, even since the applications of these two petitioners.

On the grounds of the general practice heretofore pursued and on the great public utility of the two inventions in question, we believe that the position assumed by the committee is decidedly wrong. The law of 1830 has been a dead letter for many years, even if it ever was enforced. Privileges have been granted again and again on the grounds that the legislature had the power to pass special acts over the general law of 1830. This practice is one of the most common things in Brazilian legislation, not only in matters of this character, but in all matters where a person may wish something denied to him by general laws and regulations. As a principle we do not believe in this system, but as it is a recognized practice here we do not see why these two particular inventors should be made exceptions.

On the question of the claims of Messrs Edison and Brush to the rights of invention we have no occasion to discuss the matter with a committee of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies. The scientific world has already decided that question, and there is nothing more to be said. As to the proposal for a postponement until a new law can be passed, we beg to submit that the proposition is unjust in the extreme. No one can assert that such a law will be passed this year, or the next, or even in five years. Then, when once passed, it must wait for the government to prepare regulations for its execution—another delay of months, if not years. Then should any clause of the law be modified by the regulations, the whole matter must be returned to the legislature to drag its weary way through the two chambers. It is needless to say that this involves a question of years, during all of which time it is proposed to shut these two inventors out of the country and to afford them no protection against infringement. Still further, this same act will deny to the Brazilian people the benefits of the inventions during the same period, unless the inventors should decide to forfeit their claim to a privilege by effecting sales, as was done in the case of the Jablochkoff light.

And even when the proposed new patent law is enacted and enters into execution, should its present provisions be carried out the inventors will be in no better state, for it is proposed to forbid the grant of patent privileges to foreigners except on condition of their establishing shops or factories in this country for the purpose of manufacture. In the case of either Edison or Brush the requirement is simply preposterous, for the plant required would be far too expensive for the business. For an article of general use whose manufacture requires little outlay and little skill, such a requirement might be acceded to, but for expensive apparatus or machinery, for whose manufacture all the skilled labor, machinery and material would have to be imported, it would be simply absurd and impossible. If carried out, or the present recommendation be strictly enforced, Brazil as well as the foreign inventors will suffer great loss.

Elsewhere it has been found directly and highly beneficial to industrial development to grant patent rights to inventors, and there is no reason to believe that Brazil will prove an exception to the rule. The extraordinary multiplication and application of machinery and mechanical devices in the United States is almost wholly due to the liberal patent laws of that country. Brazil has no need to go

to France for an example; if she desires a genuine industrial development she need only adopt liberal laws and to guarantee the simple rights of property in the products of his hand and brain which the inventor justly asks. To do otherwise is to be unjust in the highest degree. It is worthy of note in this connection that this recommendation and the proposed new law are advocated by the protectionists, who seem desirous of proving their illiberality on every question of public importance.

#### FREE TRADE IN INDIA.

The advocates of restrictive commercial legislation are accustomed to assert, in an off-hand way, that free trade principles are losing ground, and that the general tendency of the public mind in both hemispheres unmistakably indicates a return to exclusive tariffs and high duties—in other words, the policy of protection. The assertion, we have frequently had occasion to show, is easier to make than to sustain by facts; but then, as assumptions, more or less plausible, persistently adhere to by a class of economists who are masters of the art of "making the worse appear the better reason," often do duty in place of facts, it is not surprising, perhaps, that even the more candid opponents of commercial liberty have themselves unconsciously succumbed to the delusion.

As directly bearing upon this point, we trust it will not be deemed either inopportune nor impertinent to direct attention to the highly important change of economic policy which has just been inaugurated in British India, to which passing reference was made in yesterday's *Bulletin*. We mean the abolition of all but a few import duties; which substantially places this portion of the British empire in line with the free trade system of the home country. This result was not attained without years of agitation, nor without considerable misgiving as to the effect upon the public revenue; but now that the step has been taken, with an intelligent re-adaptation of income and expenditure in a harmony with it, the agitation and the misgivings, we may reasonably anticipate, will be succeeded by a conviction on the part of government and people alike that the new policy is a genuine step in advance on the path of civilization and progress. And we are inclined to think that, after a few years' additional experiment in their present dreary experience, other high tariff colonial dependencies of the empire, Canada and portions of Australia, will discover their interests in a corresponding modification of their economic systems. In the same direction.

In the financial statement to the India legislative council by Major Baring, in the early part of the current month, the official announcement of the abolition of the customs duties was accompanied by the statesmanly declaration that the collections of duties on imports "involve an amount of friction, scrutiny and interference with trade incommensurate with the revenue they produce, and that their maintenance is indefensible if the cotton duties are abolished. If new taxation had to be imposed, it might be necessary to bear with some of these evils, but under the actual circumstances there is no reason why the benefits of free trade should any longer be withheld from India." It has, therefore, been resolved to sweep away all import duties except on wine, beer, spirits, liquors, arms, ammunition, salt and opium. The net loss to revenue at the start is estimated at £1,108,000; but if the income from opium were taken in 1882-3 at £6,500,000 net, as in 1881-2, and the salt duty were not to be reduced, there would still remain a surplus of £997,000 after the abolition of the import duties. The financial situation, hence, could not well be in better shape for entering upon the change, and we are disposed to believe that it will not be long before the wisdom of the step is vindicated in an enlargement of trade and the development by natural process of a wide circle of domestic industries, which will now have an opportunity to experience the benefits of those most effective spurs and incentives to progressive growth, self-reliance and competition, unfettered by artificial restraints.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin*, March 24.

The *New York Evening Post* says: "A movement is on foot among the leading foreign exchange bankers, in connection with their London correspondents, to secure a change in the existing custom of allowing drawers of documentary bills to discount the same at the Bank of England's postal or nominal rate of discount. Instead of this rate, it is proposed to make a rate which shall more nearly correspond with the actual rate, or, in other words, to make it one-half of one per cent above the advertised rate made for call money by the leading joint stock banks in London. This advertised rate being usually about 1 per cent below the posted rate of the Bank of England. This movement is not confined to business between this country and London, but bankers in China and the East Indies are also engaged in securing the change in the custom; and it has been resolved to abide by the present custom only until June 15 next; after that day the new method will be adopted."

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The March receipts of the Pernambuco provincial postoffice amounted to 12,461\$520.

—The Parthenon Literario and Club Carlos Gomes, of Porto Alegre, have united to celebrate the Pombal centennial.

—The first drawing of the second Ypiranga lottery has been fixed for the 10th June. Creditors will do well to visit São Paulo at once.

—A brother-in-law of Senator João Alfredo, named Cunha, was assassinated on the 14th ult., at Goyanna, province of Pernambuco. The assassins were Cunha's own slaves.

—A revenue collector named Manoel Macario de Sá was killed at Jaboticabal, São Paulo, on the 14th ult., by an Italian, Vicente Liguori. The assassin is under arrest.

—Twenty-two slaves received their emancipation papers at Nazareth, Pernambuco, on the 14th ult., under the third distribution of the fund. The sum paid in compensation for their freedom was 9,336\$260.

—The provincial government of São Paulo has awarded a contract to Jesuino Antonio Baptista for the repair of the highway from Parahybuna to the village of Jambuí. The price agreed upon is 7,927\$500.

—São Paulo is now suffering from an epidemic of house-breaking, and the law-abiding citizens are submitting to the affliction with all due submission. We have been long waiting for a case of radical treatment of the infirmity, but thus far in vain.

—The *Liberal Mineiro*, of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, states that Mr. C. H. Williams, director of the Cocões mines, has offered the province a furnished house at Rotalo for a primary school. He also expresses his willingness to meet the expense of a competent teacher.

—The provincial government of Rio Grande do Sul has appointed Sr. Antonio Moreira Cesar, superintendent of provincial customs at Rio Grande, to examine the books of the Companhia Hydraulica with reference to the recently-discovered fraudulent issue of stock.

—A prominent and influential sugar planter of the *comarca* of Rio Formoso, Pernambuco, named Prisciano de Barros Accioli Lins, has declined to accept the title of Barão do Rio Formoso recently bestowed upon him by the government, and announces that fact in a card to the press.

—The Rio Grande press is calling attention to the peculiar fact that although the exportation from the customs district of Rio Grande, Pelotas and S. José do Norte was greater in March last than for the same month of last year, the revenue has actually decreased. It is apparently an inexplicable phenomenon.

—A little fight took place at Brajão, Pernambuco, on the 8th ult., between Cypriano de Brito and two sons on the one side, and Manoel de Araújo and one son on the other. The last two and one of Brito's sons were killed, and the other son of Brito was gravely wounded. Cypriano escaped both from the fight and afterwards from the police.

—The provincial treasury of Pará contained a balance of 1,033,283\$487 on the 31st March, subject however to a reduction of 374,000\$ for the redemption of apolices. It is estimated that there will be a surplus of 113,400\$ on the 30th June next for the further redemption of apolices, which will reduce the provincial debt to 1,000,000\$.

—A meeting of the Rio Grande commercial association was held on the 11th ult. for the purpose of recalling the attention of the general government to the condition of the bar, and to the urgent necessity of adopting measures for its improvement. The association also asks for preventive measures against the widespread smuggling now going on in that province.

—A proposition has been made to the Rio Grande municipal council by Mr. Carlos G. Rheingantz for the establishment of a beggars asylum in that city. Mr. Rheingantz estimates the total expense for lodging and feeding 60 beggars at 1,165\$ per month, and he calculates that at least 1,200\$ per month can be raised by subscription among the residents and commercial houses of that city who are now accustomed to bestow alms every Saturday upon all comers. He asks the council to prohibit begging in the streets, and to appoint a commission to take charge of the asylum.

—Besides the issue of fraudulent stock, of which 379 shares had been discovered at last accounts, the Companhia Hydraulica of Rio Grande seems to have been the victim of a defalcation. The ex-manager Agostinho Rodrigues Junior, who is charged with the crime, has disappeared and can not be found. The company will receive the sincere sympathy of the public for its misfortune, but not if it undertakes to avoid all responsibility in the matter. It would seem from the character and extent of the ex-manager's operations that he was allowed to do pretty much as he pleased.

—The March receipts of the Mañaos custom house amounted to 38,523\$199.

—The price of fresh beef at Pernambuco a bout the middle of last month was 1\$200 per kilo.

—A fight between two men at Pão Grande, Pernambuco, on the 15th ult., resulted in the murder of one of them.

—The March receipts of the Maranhão custom house were 223,974\$123, and of the provincial treasury 44,480\$386.

—The March receipts of the Ceará custom house were 111,731\$916, as against 105,192\$985 in the same month of 1881, and 104,411\$660 in 1880.

—The drouth in various localities of Ceará, which had begun to excite apprehensions of another *secca*, has been happily subdued by rains.

—The March receipts of the Pará custom house were 925,434\$880, against 455,242\$360 in the same month of 1881, and 507,068\$555 in 1880.

—A telegram from Santo Amaro, Bahia, of the 25th ult., reports a continued rain storm of 36 hours, filling the streams and bringing an end to the drouth.

—Thus far Maranhão seems to be ahead in the old-age line. It is reported from Vianna that a woman named Angelica Mellonia has just died there at the age of 150 years, leaving 246 descendants.

—There is a project under consideration in the Pernambuco provincial assembly for the establishment of a rural credit bank in that province with a capital of 1,000,000\$, upon which the province is asked to guarantee 7 per cent.

—The frontier town of Chique-Chique, province of Bahia, is said to be again in a state of anarchy. This is the first intimation that we have had that this interesting place was ever in any other state. The delegado of police has finally withdrawn from the place because the 50 soldiers under his orders are insufficient to keep the peace.

—On the 14th ultimo six slaves on the Cunha Rego Barros plantation, Goyanna, Pernambuco, killed the son of their master and buried his body in a cane field. They then robbed the house and fled. Five were afterwards captured, the leader being killed in the effort. A few days before three slaves on a neighboring plantation also killed their overseer.

—One of the convicts on the island of Fernando de Noronha, named Antibal, disappeared on the 24th March and has not since been found. The correspondent of the *Jornal do Recife* says that "it is positively known that flight was not the cause of his disappearance because he was a poor old black, now resident a long time in the colony, and generally esteemed."

—The *Gazeta*, of Barbacena, Minas Geraes, of the 30th ult., relates that on the evening previous a merchant named Castello Branco, of Rio de Janeiro, was assaulted by some six or seven soldiers at Carandahy just as he was leaving a business house where he had collected some money. Aid being called at once, the soldiers excused themselves with the plea that they were going to search the prisoner, but for what no one knows. This is the kind of security one finds in the interior.

—The *Gazeta de Campinas* relates that on the 27th ult. the police authorities of Amparo stopped a passenger train one kilometer from that place on a requisition from the chief of police of Campinas for the arrest of a criminal supposed to be on board. A large number of armed policemen and civilians went through the cars examining the passengers and treating them with great brutality. They finally arrested several persons so as to make sure of the one wanted, and then permitted the train to proceed.

—Early in March a runaway slave of Lieut. Col. Gomes de Oliveira, of Goyanna, Pernambuco, named Nazario, was brought back to the plantation with his wife, who had fled with him. On arriving at the gateway to the plantation buildings, the unhappy slave suddenly drew a small knife and cut open his bowels. When asked why he did it he said that he did not wish to kill his young master who had been cruel to him, and that he wished to rest. He died the following day. And yet we are told that these very slaves are the happiest people in the world!

—For earnestness in the abolition movement the province of Ceará is far in advance of all the others. The abolitionists there are so powerful and determined that there is no suppressing them, and the result is that they make every act of cruelty or injustice a scourge to the slaveholder. We have a little handbill before us published in Fortaleza on the 11th ult., inviting all abolitionists and the public generally to attend a judicial examination of a poor slave girl who had been horribly maltreated by her master. The particulars are all given, as is the name of the master, who is characterized as "none other than the philanthropic Sr. Telesphoro Caetano de Abreu." The bill is signed "the soul of the slave assassinated at Jacarecanga." Under such conditions a master will probably think twice before abusing his slaves.

—Three slaves were recently advertised for sale at Campos on the following descriptions: Affonso, 80 years, valuation 50\$; Narciso, 40 years more or less, 60\$; Balthazar, 60 years, blind, 100\$. Narciso is said to be a free man. The advertisement makes a pleasant bit of reading!

—A Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, correspondent of the *Jornal do Recife*, gives the following customs statistics for that city during the first quarter of the present year:

	Receipts from imports	Exports	Int. revenue
January .....	12,125\$442	3,340\$994	1,721\$905
February .....	19,237 616	16,140 123	2,912 460
March .....	12,431 195	4,290 549	5,178 709
Total .....	43,794 253	23,771 666	9,812 074

From the 1st July last to the end of March, the export trade of the port was as follows: 112,491 bags sugar weighing 8,436,825 kilos, paying 66,303\$810 in export duties; and 20,020 sacks cotton, weighing 1,594,845 kilos, and paying 45,156\$568.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The general meeting of the Mogyana shareholders has been adjourned to the 7th May.

—A general meeting of shareholders of the São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro railway will be held at São Paulo on the 25th inst.

—The January receipts of the São Paulo Railway amounted to 435,210\$740, and the expenditures to 143,031\$700, leaving a surplus of 292,188\$040. The passenger traffic amounted to 11,169 persons.

—The São Paulo provincial government has approved the plans presented by the Mogyana company for the construction of the first section of their extension from S. Simão to Ribeirão Preto. The plans cover a length of 53.7-kilometers.

—The municipal council of Mangaratiba, interested in the construction of the shore line to Angra dos Reis, has sent in a representation against the Copacabana tramway line of this city which the department of agriculture is seeking to create.

—The minister of agriculture has notified the representative of the Minas and Rio Railway Co. in this city that permission has been granted for the emission of the remainder of the capital authorized by Decree 6,683, Sept. 12, 1877, amounting to 3,816,875.

—The *relatório* of the Mogyana directors for the last half year shows that the aggregate receipts were 667,603\$104 and expenditures 330,122\$090, leaving a surplus of 337,480\$405. The total capital of the company, 5,100,000\$, is now all employed. The dividend declared was 10\$500.

—The *Rapendente*, of Rapendy, Minas Geraes, says that the engineer in charge of the Pouso Alto section of the Minas and Rio railway is making a new survey of the projected line between the Rio Verde bridge on the Carmo road and Iloa Vista with the purpose of moving the track away from the possible overflows of the Rio Verde.

—The March receipts and expenses of the Olinda and Beberibe tramway of Pernambuco, compared with the same month of last year, were as follows:

	1882	1881
March receipts .....	17,380\$100	15,097\$460
" expenses .....	10,193 569	8,412 815
" surplus .....	7,186 531	6,684 535

—An experimental trip was made over the Long Island railway, New York, on the 22nd March, for the purpose of testing the use of petroleum as fuel. The train was run to Rockaway and return on schedule time, the cost being \$1.20 as against \$2.00, the price for coal. The experiment was pronounced a success. The new fuel is a vapor produced by the intermingling of jets of petroleum, superheated steam, and hot air.

—On the 1st inst. some soldiers undertook to compel a slave to take the morning train at São Paulo for Campinas. The slave was crying piteously, asking that he should not be compelled to go, and resisting his conductors with all his strength. The scene was so revolting that the people at the station became indignant and protested against it. The railway authorities then informed the officers that they could not carry a passenger under such conditions, and could not permit his embarkation, for which decision all honor is due to the officials of the São Paulo Railway Co. No corporation is bound to aid slaveholders in the sale and compulsory transportation of slaves, and we are glad that the English company has made that fact known.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, April 18.

—There is a general complaint of drouth in the camp.

—The custom house receipts on the 15th were \$1.39,136.58, making since the 1st inst. \$1.745,206.89.

—The receipts of the Central Northern railway during January were \$1.46,458.76, and in February \$1.47,376.57.

—The Provincial Bank is shortly to discuss the important question on the right to pay gold "pagares" in paper currency.

—The municipality values its land on which the Colon Theatre is built, 50 varas front by 75, at 25 millions currency.

—In Oliveira an estancia of three leagues has been rented for 5 years at \$10,000 currency per league per annum, and later was re-rented for 22,000.

—M. Robert Armetio, a French military engineer has arrived at Montevideo from France, having been engaged by the Oriental government to fortify that place.

—The district of Bahia Blanca is progressing famously in both town and country. The port is to undergo great improvements, and the place is bound to develop very greatly before long.

—On the occasion of the discussion which bids fair to make the work of the "congress of pedagogues" of no effect, the freethinkers of Buenos Aires have resolved to address circulars to all the centres in the republic, recommending the establishment of anti-catholic clubs, by which it is expected to resist the influence of the clergy.

—Seeing that the government are about to despatch to the Alto Paraná an expedition for the examination of the Salto de Apípe, in order to determine what measures should be taken to ensure safe navigation over and about those falls, we ask the question: If the government are aware that the small steamer *Argentina* under the command of Captain Page, and during his exploration of the tributaries of "El Río de la Plata," surmounted the Salto de Apípe, when the river had fallen to nearly its low state, and went some few leagues above? The channel, at that state of the river, is exceedingly narrow, bounded on either side by dangerous rocks, and has a current of eight knots—a little over nine statute miles. With the river at its height, or nearly approaching that state, there would be less current, and the Salto might be surmounted, passing over the rocky ledges, regardless of the channel.

From the Buenos Aires Herald, April 23.

—The camps are dry, but, so far, there has been no suffering among the stock.

—It is intended to establish an "extractum canalis" factory at Galeguaychu. Properly managed, this is a very lucrative business.

—We learn from Rosario that very large stocks of wheat and flour are accumulating there, in the expectation of a rise in the market.

—The condition of the republic generally is good. Our products for the year will be above the average, and show an encouraging increase of new classes of products.

—The petition of London holders of treasury bills, presented by Mr. Matthew Forester, remains unanswered at this writing. The press has taken it up, the greater part sustaining the position of the government.

—On Thursday [April 20], there were 1066 tickets of 10 pesos sold, and 96 half tickets, the total receipts being \$11,140. Unless business improves very much during the next few weeks, there will be a woeful deficit when the balance sheet is made out.

—It is estimated on the Bolsa, that the transactions of the syndicate in National Bank shares have produced profits to the sum of a million fuertes. This is probably the heaviest speculation in this country.

—A Cuban gentleman, lately arrived from Spain, intends to establish a bank here, and, with that view, has had several conferences with some of the principal Spanish merchants. The idea has been well received especially by the Spanish commercial body. The capital proposed to be subscribed is three millions pesos fuertes.

—The exhibition is now under full headway and is a very creditable affair, much beyond general expectation, and well worthy of the cost and labor bestowed on it. In industrial variety Brazil, by a long way, leads all exhibits, showing a much greater variety than our own exhibits.

—The provincial government has granted a subvention to a well-known land agent Mr. M. G. Rom, of 2000 pesos monthly, during the period of his absence in Europe, in consideration of his making known, as much as possible, the great progress of the province of Buenos Aires and the development of its wealth.

—The building of railway extensions is progressing as well as could be expected where the bad policy of governmental construction prevails. The Southern road has surveyed its Bahia Blanca extension, and is pushing ahead with a quiet efficiency which should be imitated in public works, but which will not be.

—We read in "El Eco" of Cordoba, under date of the 20th inst. On Sunday, three hundred packages of machinery for sugar mills were despatched to Tucuman. Yesterday, 50 wagons were loaded with machinery of the same kind, also for the same place. This happens almost daily, and sometimes special trains are dispatched with the same cargo exclusively.



—Congress will meet in a few days and all public offices are busy in preparation of reports and measures, one of the first and most important of which will be the question of docks and a port. It is now thought that Mr. Woodgate will find little trouble in getting his project through, as time has demonstrated its soundness and practicability. There will be presented another scheme, designed to prevent, rather than secure or construct such works.

—In Montevideo, the outrage difficulties are by no means settled. The Italian minister, dissatisfied with a ministerial misrepresentation of his course to the Oriental congress, has demanded a retraction, to which no answer has been returned, and it is said that the demand will be refused; and, if so, it is possible that diplomatic relations will be suspended. The outrage on sixteen Brazilian citizens, who were pressed into the army, escaped and were re-arrested, and for which escape they were tried on hot gridirons and then killed, remains to be settled, as well as the murder of a Spanish subject, promising an anxious time for the Santos government.

—President Koca and Minister Wilde have returned from their peace-making mission to the province of Corrientes, where a small seditious movement to change governors had arisen. The presence of the President smothered the fire, the governor resigning and taking a seat in the national congress, and the vice-governor assuming office as governor. The President improved the opportunity to visit some of our more distant colonies in the Gran Chaco, and was and is surprised at the inexhaustible extent of surpassingly rich lands and all the elements of immense natural wealth. The President was also impressed with the pressing necessity for proper land laws which shall hold these lands for the actual settler, and will recommend that they be surveyed and preparations made for giving title deeds to settlers.

#### BAHIA DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

According to a table recently published in the *Diário Oficial*, the following is a list of the principal exports from the province of Bahia during the last three years, the quantities and official values being given, together with the per cent of export duty levied both by the general and provincial governments. The production of cereals in the province is far short of the demands of consumption.

article	year	grain	percent	kilos	value
Sugar—	1878-79	7%	6%	43,763.2	4,920,845.24
	1879-80	"	"	27,793.9	3,988,438.934
	1880-81	"	"	47,055.5	6,353,197.109
Tobacco—	1878-79	9%	5.6%	18,149.2	6,629,943.011
	1879-80	"	"	20,862.3	6,593,881.975
	1880-81	"	"	12,018.3	3,367,530.285
Coffee—	1878-79	9%	6%	4,081.2	1,615,058.558
	1879-80	"	"	9,598.8	3,632,656.004
	1880-81	"	"	6,765.	2,310,523.225
Cacao—	1878-79	9%	6%	950.2	585,166.020
	1879-80	"	"	1,510.3	985,259.627
	1880-81	"	"	2,134.9	835,536.602
Cotton—	1878-79	7%	6%	37,371	21,856.329
No exports since.					

#### THE NEW YORK COFFEE EXCHANGE.

The governing committee of the Coffee Exchange held a long meeting, Saturday [March 25], and decided to lower the rate of commission both for outside buyers and for members. They also discussed the advisability of making the grades the same as those recognized in the "street," so as to prevent any possible confusion in the matter. At present the Exchange grade No. 7 is the only one "called," and the seller has the option to deliver any other grade. Many members desire that all the grades (ten in number) shall be called, and this question was also discussed. The managers will shortly establish grades for Santos coffee, probably accepting the standards of Havre, which is a great market for this coffee. Santos coffee will then be "called" on the Exchange. The Exchange expects soon the arrival of samples of Brazilian coffee exhibited at the international exposition at Rio de Janeiro recently. These exhibits have been divided—200 samples each being sent to New York, London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin, 70 to Montreal and 40 to Buenos Aires. The total value of the samples is \$20,000. On arrival they will be exhibited by the Brazilian consul at the Exchange.—*N. Y. Commercial Bulletin*, March 27.

—The São Paulo papers note the arrival there of the Rev. Kenelm Vaughan, who calls himself the private chaplain of Cardinal Manning, and who is raising money to build a "house of expiation" in London. The reverend father has met with considerable support thus far, certainly enough to enable him to live very comfortably. There is no use in calling his scheme a humbug, so we will not do it; but at the same time we would advise our Paulista friends to first meet all their private obligations, and then if they have money to throw away, some of it may be bestowed on this so-called charity. It is worthy of note in this connection, that Brazil seems to be bearing the brunt of this projected institution in London.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The principal business of life at present seems to be to circulate subscription papers.

—The government has appointed Bacharel José Ayres do Nascimento to the presidency of the province of Sergipe.

—The government is to lay tracks within the Santa Cruz slaughter house to facilitate the handling of dressed beef.

—The Emperor has conferred the title of Barão de Santa Monica upon Commendador Francisco Nicolau Nogueira de Gama.

—A subscription is being circulated in this city for funds to aid in the establishment of a free institute of learning in Portugal.

—The public debt of the province of Rio de Janeiro now amounts to 15,135,760\$, of which 8,128,000\$ is funded, and 7,007,760\$ consists of accepted bills.

—The professors and students of the Pedro II college have subscribed 85\$ for Julius Caesar's balloon. Though poor in purse, this learned institution seems to be rich in credulity.

—An imperial decree of the 11th ult. grants permission to Barão de Nova Friburgo to locate mines of lead and other minerals in the parish of S. João Baptista, Nova Friburgo, province of Rio de Janeiro.

—The positivists of this city are taking active measures against the new outbreak of the Chinese cheap-labor fever. They object most decidedly to the new species of slavery represented by coolie labor contracts.

—A conservative caucus was held on the 23rd ult. to consider what amendments should be offered and supported by the party in the present consideration of the budget. The leaders are evidently working toward a disciplined party organization.

—Owing to the number of subscription papers now in circulation, there is a serious movement in business circles to reduce the average subscription just one half, and then to petition the municipal council to confine their ravages to some one day of the week—say Saturday.

—Our River Plate friends have lately removed the quarantine on Brazilian arrivals. Although we can still turn out an occasional case of yellow fever, they have courageously decided to take the risk, and travelers will be allowed to wade ashore *ad libitum*—or at least until the sun again thaws out their fears.

—We have to record still another interruption in the cable between this city and Bahia, and at the same time an interruption in the land line. Our friends of the cable company should bear in mind that these interruptions are becoming just a little too unanimous, and that unless some effective measures are taken to guard against them there will certainly arise a popular demand for a new line.

—The telephone company of this city has made very important reductions in its regular tariff, beginning with the 1st inst. These reductions vary from 16½ to 25 per cent. on the old tariff. These changes should lead to a much wider use of the telephone in business life, because they now bring its advantages within the reach of many who have heretofore looked upon it as a luxury rather than as an important aid to the lighter transactions in business.

—Buenos Aires is also troubled with rival telephone companies and official partiality. The usurping company, as here, seems to have first secured the co-operation of the authorities, and then to have begun an active warfare against the original and legitimate enterprise. They work to secure the roofs on which the other's lines are secured, then they secure an order from the authorities for their removal within an impossible time, and then they go and cut the wires. It is just a little more decent than the practice here, where lines have been cut without even that excuse, but it seems to be a piece of the same business all through.

—On the 29th ult. the director-general of the postoffice put into execution a new regulation for the opening of all mails arriving by the D. Pedro II railway, or by late steamship arrivals, on the evening of their receipt, so as to facilitate their distribution at the earliest moment possible. The first street distribution will take place at 8 o'clock in the morning. Beginning with the 1st instant the postoffice will be open for the sale of stamps and the distribution of mails from 7 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night. The director-general has also adopted a plan for authorizing some mercantile establishment near each street letter box to sell postage stamps and postal cards, paying for such service the sum of 20\$ per annum. The new post-office regulations will be received with great favor. Now let the director-general adopt some system for receiving foreign mails up to the hour of sailing, instead of closing them three or four hours before, and the business public will have double cause for gratification.

—The poor have we with us always; likewise lotteries, beggars and subscriptions.

—The Emperor has bestowed another mark of his favor upon Dr. Robert H. Gunning, by appointing him an honorary physician at the palace.

—The republic of Uruguay owes Brazil an aggregate sum of 15,593,552\$, of which 6,662,308\$ represents capital and 8,931,244\$ the interest.

—The government has thrown out all the tenders for the Copacabana tramway and proposes to issue another call. The position of the government in this matter is worthy of note.

—According to the latest reports from the 4th São Paulo district, it appears that the minister of marine, Counselor Paula e Souza, has been defeated by a small majority. The full returns, however, are not yet all in.

—The United States war steamer *Brawley* is shortly expected on a visit to this port. The rarity of these visits now-a-days will make the coming of the *Brawley* an event of unusual interest to our small community.

—It is said that the Argentine ironclad *Almirante Brown* is to be stationed at this port because she can not enter any of the Argentine ports. Like a well known Brazilian engineer, the Argentines seemed to have spent their money first, and then to have made their soundings afterwards.

—The rural exhibit was formally opened at Buenos Aires on the 1st inst. The first prize for the champion sheep-raising scheme will be awarded to Messrs. Schmitt & Lima, of Brazil. Dr. Pereira Rego's—or Mr. Urien's—agricultural diplomas will be universally admired.

—The centennial celebration of the Marquês de Pombal will be held on the 7th, 8th and 9th instant by processions, fireworks, illuminations, balls, concerts and a grand regatta and illumination on Botafogo bay. It has not yet been clearly shown why Brazilians should celebrate this centennial, but then it may be that no reason is needed. Although Pombal was an eminent statesman he was never remarkable for gentleness in his government of his Brazilian dependency.

—We are indebted to the Barão de Penedo, Brazilian minister at London, for a highly interesting work entitled *Missão Especial a Roma em 1873*, which treats of one of the most important events in the religious history of this country. To all persons interested in the questions which have arisen between the Holy See and Brazil, this account of Penedo's mission to Rome will be invaluable.

—The many friends of Mrs. George N. Davis, of Boston, United States, some time since a resident of this city, will regret to learn of the death of her only remaining son, George Herbert Davis, which took place at his home on the 22nd February last, in his 26th year. The young man had only just finished a course of theological studies, preparatory to taking holy orders, where he had graduated with distinction. Those who knew Mrs. Davis here, will feel the deepest sympathy with her in this sad bereavement.

—In connection with the imposing project of the late minister of empire for the creation of a great national university in this capital, it is worthy of note that 400 law students at Pernambuco have just forwarded a representation to the government against the extreme neglect with which their school is treated. They complain that the building devoted to their use is in so dangerous a condition that it threatens to fall at any moment, and that their library does not contain one single volume on the legislation of the country.

—A committee of the Chamber has reported in favor of exempting from general taxation the 20 lotteries authorized by the provincial assembly of Bahia for the construction of a public road to the parish of Aldeia, municipality of Nazareth. The committee state in their report that they are not in favor of lotteries, but as there is no general law against them they see no reason why the exemption should not be granted. Or, in other words, the committee sees no objection to aiding and encouraging an admitted evil, simply because there is no express law against it.

—Our enterprising contemporary, the *Jornal do Agricultor*, has published a bucolic polka entitled *Agricultura*. Unfortunately it is arranged for the piano instead of the pipes, hence Pan will be shut out from the much coveted enjoyment of executing it himself. And yet we are not certain but what our colleague has made the wiser choice, for the piano has now become the favorite agricultural instrument, and polkas are peculiarly fitted for the supple, graceful movements of our planters' sons and daughters. There was a time in the years long since passed, when planters and farmers used to toil with their own hands, and when pianos and polkas were things unknown. The world has changed since then, and now with the coming of "rural credits," and long loans, and imported labor, the stiffened joints have all gone out of date. Our colleague has our thanks for the music.

—The minister of justice has drawn upon the treasury for 37,314,206 to meet the March expenses for the city police force.

—Up to the 2nd instant the subscriptions for the families of the officers and crew lost on the Royal Mail packet *Douro* amounted to 5,166,000.

—The government has approved the contract made with Briante & C. for the application of a carbureting apparatus in the public illumination of this city.

—The department of empire has drawn upon the treasury for 3,904,103 for expenses incurred by the fire department in watering the streets during the month of April.

—The masonic order of this city has elected Senator Silveira Martins to the position of grand master made vacant by the resignation of Counselor Saldanha Marinho.

—By decrees of the 29th ult. the government grants permission to Antonio Teixeira de Macedo, José Leopoldo Bourgard, Carlos Monteiro de Souza and Morris N. Kohn to construct telephone lines.

—The application of the Visconde de Barbacena to the department of agriculture for the construction of a breakwater at Imbituba, Santa Catharina, has been referred to the department of marine for information.

—Late cable advices from Montevideo state that the Spanish minister has been instructed to demand full and immediate satisfaction from the Uruguayan government for the assassination of Calallero. In the event of refusal he is instructed to demand his passports.

—Before the work on the Dom Pedro II opera house is carried any further, would it not be advisable to have an expert's opinion on the strength of the new structure? It looks much too fragile for the weight to which it may at any moment be subjected by a crowd of people.

—A well-known planter of Juiz de Fora left a small satchel in a passenger car on his arrival at that place a few days since, which contained 5,500\$ in money and 50,000\$ in titles, besides other papers of importance. He at once telegraphed to Sítio to have the satchel secured, which was not done until the train arrived at the terminal station of Caranday. It was then sent back to him, but when he called on the railway authorities for it he was coolly informed that it had been delivered to some person unknown, who had asked for it.

—Maranguape seems to be laboring under a tremendous spasm of philanthropy. The daily press records that Major Agostinho Luiz da Silva has given freedom to a slave woman of 56 years, and Sr. João Correia de Mello has done likewise by three slaves, two women and one man, aged respectively 50, 60 and 59 years. The granting of freedom to old, broken-down slaves may be an act of tardy justice, but we suspect that a spirit of true philanthropy will provide for the support of the poor creatures during the remainder of their lives.

MARRIED.—On the 17th ultimo at the British Consulate in Santos and at the Anglican Church in São Paulo, R. GORE BRABAZON DAVIDS, Esq., telegraph superintendent of the Paulista railways, to D. ANGELINA DA FONSECA, daughter of Sr. Antonio Augusto da Fonseca, of Campinas, São Paulo.

—The following figures indicate the progress of the Argentine Republic. At present the extent of railway lines in working condition is 2,463,080 meters, and in course of construction 2,797,950 meters.

THE immense number of Italians landing at Castle Garden is one of the most noticeable features of European immigration this season. Upwards of 3,000 have been reported within the past three weeks, and the steamship agents have information that a similar proportion is likely to be maintained throughout the year. These Italians have been crowding down to Buenos Aires and the River Plate countries for several years past, and the demand for cheap labor in that quarter having been satisfied, the tide, apparently, is turning this way. It may occasion some apprehension to the political economists at Washington, who are afraid we shall be "ruined by Chinese cheap labor," to be informed that the Italians are about as industrious as "the little brown people;" and, worse yet, that they work for wages almost as low, their economic habits and simple tastes giving them an advantage over other classes of laborers whose modes of life are not so frugal. Like the Chinese, also, their immigration to this country is directed by resident agents here, who provide them with employment. The Six Companies at San Francisco have in some sense their Italian counterpart on a small scale right here in New-York, where Italian "labor to let" is not an uncommon advertisement.—*N. Y. Com. Bulletin*, March 29.

# COFFEE CULTURE IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND MEXICO.

The following remarks upon coffee culture in Mexico and the Central American states, are from the pen of M. Thiersant, French consul in Central America, translated from the *Journal des Economistes* into the New York *Commercial Bulletin* of March 3:

"When the railways now in course of construction are finished, we may look forward to great improvements and extension in the cultivation of coffee in Mexico. The present export is estimated at 4,000,000 pounds, almost exclusively purchased for the United States. The culture was introduced in 1828, and has now extended to the states of Chiapas, Colima, Michoacan, Vera Cruz, Tlaxcala, &c. Colima coffee is well known in all markets. The government and planters are doing everything in their power to extend the cultivation and improve the product. An agricultural society is established in the city of Mexico, to which most of the planters belong, and a weekly paper is published containing their observations, etc. Here, also, however, plants that are five years' old are attacked by a disease termed *chahuistle*. It is especially observable in dry and worn-out soils, or on sun-exposed slopes.

"Costa Rica began to grow coffee in 1820. In 1830, the immense tracts to the south of the capital were sold on condition that only coffee trees would be planted. Still, the cultivation has only slowly extended until recently. At present, from 250,000 to 300,000 quintals are annually exported. The soil of the country is extremely fertile, and the climate most favorable to the coffee plant. Labor and capital are, however, wanting, and roads and means of transport in the interior very deficient. Almost the whole foreign trade of the country is done through the port of Puenta Arenas, on the Pacific, and to this port there is only one line of communication, and even this is only practicable in the dry season, from December to March. The freight from the port to the capital is often 80 piastres per ton for a distance of 18 leagues. Only one-half of the 300,000 bags harvested can be exported, on account of the bad roads. A railroad from Limon on the Atlantic, which is to connect the port with the principal centres, has been in course of construction since 1870, but is still far from being completed. The total length will be about 115 miles. The soil has been exhausted in many instances, and manuring will be requisite. There is a very suitable zone for the cultivation of coffee which is traversed by 70 miles of railroad, and which can be connected with the port of Limon.

"Nicaragua began to grow coffee in 1848, and now some four and a half million of pounds are annually exported. The same hindrances alluded to above are here in force. Lately, new plantations have been made and the construction of a railroad has been begun. The country is of extraordinary natural wealth, but its fields are deserted, its forests silent and its harbors empty. The inhabitants seem to have been placing illusive hopes on the construction of a trans-oceanic canal.

"Salvador now ships 200,000 quintals—a quantity which may be doubled within a few years. The cultivation was almost entirely confined to the western part of the republic, but is now extending to other parts. Some plantations have been lately made on the heights near the volcano of San Miguel. A foreign company has been given a concession to build a line of railway from Sonsonate to the port of Acajutla. The population is laborious and peaceable, and the country on the road to progress. The coffee trees were attacked last year by an insect, but a very good remedy has been found in the use of tar.

"Honduras so far has scarcely grown enough coffee to provide its own wants, and the article known as Honduras in other markets is Guatemala. The government has passed a measure to exempt all coffee plantations from taxation during ten years, and it is believed that the imports of the state, amounting to 9,500,000 piastres annually, may be covered by coffee exports within two years; 5,000,000 coffee trees have been planted. The want of hands, that is of well-conducted Europeans, and the eternal political disquiet of the country are great drawbacks.

"Guatemala, bathed by the two oceans, and with the magnificent port of Santo Thomas de Castillo, has also a fertile soil and salubrious climate. Coffee constitutes its staple product to-day, and the shipments are now 280,762 quintals. Before 1855, very little was grown. Several railway lines are now being surveyed or in process of construction. The compulsory labor of the Indian is spoken of as a legislative measure. The insect enemies of the plant are numerous, but not so dangerous as in other places."

The writer attributes the present state of the coffee market to over-speculation, chiefly the work of a clique, who began operations in Frankfurt on the Main in 1868; also to the over-production in Brazil, and to the effects of the commercial crisis. The fall in prices in the United States added to the difficulty. The present prices, M. Thiersant thinks, will hardly change for the better, unless through speculative process; "but then," he adds, "the coffee market has now become a true speculative market."

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

A gentleman who had just arrived from Aspinwall was recently interviewed by a reporter of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, in which he makes the following statement concerning the Panama canal: "The De Lesseps company have been working there now for nearly a year, and nothing has been accomplished but the erection of a few wooden buildings at Aspinwall and Gatun. Not a foot of ground on either side of the Isthmus has been excavated for the canal proper. Small cottages have been erected at Gatun for officers, etc., and these have cost most exorbitant prices. They purchased the Grand Hotel at Panama, which they are fitting up for office purposes, the upper floor being used as a hospital. At Aspinwall, or Colon, they have done nothing except to build a few storehouses. The docks that they contracted to build have not even been started as yet. There is, to be sure, a lot of old French machinery strewn along the railroad from Aspinwall to Gatun, a distance of about miles. It is piled up in all kinds of shapes, and the general opinion is that it can never be put together, so widely have the pieces been scattered. The company proposed to buy the Panama Railroad, and were met so far as to pay \$5,000,000 down on the purchase; but when I left the purchase had not been completed, and nobody supposed that it would be. The officers in New York represent to every man that they send there that there is a hospital for the benefit of all the employees and a surgeon in the employ of the company, while the facts are that if a man is taken sick there he must take care of himself, as there is no hospital completed, though one is in course of completion. Millions of dollars have been spent there already, and there is but little to show what has become of it." "What class of laborers are they employing on the canal work?" "Negroes from the islands of St. Thomas, Jamaica, Hayti and Caribgea. The Frenchmen who came there are all officers, drawing salaries of \$500 a month up, with houses found for them."

THE total number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the month of February was 28,247, against 15,075 in the same month of 1881.

THE government of British India has abolished all import duties with the exception of those on wine, beer, spirits, liquors, arms and ammunition, salt and opium.

## MONTHLY SUMMARY.

Meteorological observations taken at Braz, in the city of S. Paulo, during the month of March 1882, by the

Companhia Cantareira e Exigotes.

Lat. 23° 32' 58" S.

Long. 46° 36' 46" W. (Greenwich.)

Height of barometer: 2,953 ft. above mean sea level.

Do of rain gauge: 2,378.5 ft. do do.

Mean pressure at 9 a.m.: 27.69 inches; at 9 p.m.: 27.69 inches.

Mean pressure corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr. at mean sea level at 9 a.m.: 27.996 inches; at 9 p.m.: 27.999 inches.

Mean temp. of air at 9 a.m.: 69°; at 9 p.m.: 65° Fahr.

Mean of max. tem. in shade, 81.4°; do min. in shade 59° 5' Fahr.

Mean temperature of Grass minimum therm. 55° Fahr.

Highest reading of max. of therm. in shade, (3rd & 5th) 90° 9°

Lowest reading of min. of therm. in shade (25th), 47° 0°

Lowest reading of Grass minimum therm. (25th) 39° 2° Fahr.

Mean temp. of dew point at 9 a.m.: 63°; at 9 p.m.: 62° Fahr.

Mean elastic force of vapor at 9 a.m.: .599 in.; at 9 p.m.: .568 in.

Total rainfall for the month: 2.69 inches.

Maximum fall of rain in one day, (20th) 0.83 inch.

Rain fell on 14 days.

Fog on the mornings of 9 days, and evening of 1 day.

Dew on the mornings of 11 days and evenings of 8 days.

Thunder and lightning on the 7th, 11th, 16th, and 17th.

Lightning seen, but thunder not heard, on 9 days.

Thunder heard but lightning not seen, on 5 days.

Rainbow observed on 1st, 7th, 13th, 15th and 22nd.

HENRY B. JOYNER,

M.I.C.E., F.R.G.S. & F.M.S.

Engineer in chief.

## COMMERCIAL.

May 4th, 1882.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (\$1000), gold 27 d.

do do do in U. S. 54.45 cents.

do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 183 1/2

do of £1. sig. in Brazilian gold. 8 850

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day..... 21 1/2

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 77 1/2 rs. gold

do do do in U. S. 54.45 cents.

Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1 sig.) in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 9 330

Value of £1 sterling " " " 21 1/2

## EXCHANGE.

April 22.—The market opened very firm and continued so throughout the day. The Brazilian banks maintained their previous official rate of 21 1/2 but the English banks drew on their head offices at 21 1/2. Private paper was negotiated at 21 1/2—21 1/2 on London and 437—441 on France. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/20 cash.

April 24.—The Banco Commercial and Banco do Comercio raised their rates to-day as follows:

London.....	21 1/2	90 dts
Paris.....	44 1/2	"
Hamburg.....	54 1/2	"
Portugal.....	45 1/2	3 dts

The market was again very firm but only small transactions were effected at 21 1/2 bank and 21 1/2 private paper on London. Sovereigns closed at 118 1/20 sellers, 118 1/20 buyers.

April 25.—There was no alteration to-day in the rates of the banks and the market continued in the same position, firm and inactive. Private paper was negotiated at 21 1/2—21 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/20 cash.

April 26.—The English Bank opened to-day at 21 1/2 but soon after joined the other banks in drawing at 21 1/2. The rate for private paper was 21 1/2 but there is only very little in the market whilst there are also but few takers of bank paper. The market closed firm but inactive. Sovereigns closed at 118 1/20 sellers, 118 1/20 buyers.

April 27.—The market to-day presented the same features as yesterday and there was no alteration in the rates of the banks. Small transactions were effected at 21 1/2 bank and 21 1/2 private on London and at 440—442 bank and 418 private on France. Sovereigns closed at 118 1/20 sellers, 118 1/20 buyers.

April 28.—The official rates continued as follows:

London.....	21 1/2	90 dts
Paris.....	44 1/2	"
Hamburg.....	54 1/2	"
Portugal.....	45 1/2	3 dts

There was more demand for bank paper and fair transactions were effected at 21 1/2. Private paper continues scarce. A limited amount of business was done at 21 1/2—21 1/2 on London and 435—436 on France. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/20, 118 1/20 and 118 1/20 cash.

April 29.—The rates of the banks continued to-day unchanged and the business done was small at 21 1/2 bank and 21 1/2 private on London, and 442 bank and 437—438 private on France. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/20 cash.

May 1.—The Banco Commercial and Banco do Comercio maintained the following official rates:

London.....	21 1/2	90 dts
Paris.....	44 1/2	"
Hamburg.....	54 1/2	"
Portugal.....	45 1/2	3 dts

A fair business was done in private paper on London at 21 1/2 but only a limited one in bank paper at 21 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/20 and 118 1/20 cash.

May 3.—The market to-day was quiet and inactive, all the banks drawing at 21 1/2 on London. In private paper small transactions were effected at 21 1/2 on London and 544 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 118 1/20, 118 1/20 and 118 1/20 cash.

May 4.—This morning the banks opened at 21 1/2 but soon after the English Bank drew on head office at 21 1/2 when the Banco Commercial adopted that rate officially.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

April 21.		
6 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072	000
26 Banco do Brazil.....	288	000
26 do do.....	288	000
26 Banco Industrial.....	288	000
26 Macacé e Campos R.R.....	288	000
100 Carris Urbanos.....	288	000
100 do buyer's opt. till last day of transfer.....	288	000

April 22.		
20 Previdente Insurance.....	18	000
20 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (15c).....	93	7 1/2
April 24.		
38 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072	000
10,000 Provincial apolices.....	10,072	000
12 do do of 5008.....	288	000
30 Banco do Brazil.....	288	000
30 Banco Commercial.....	288	000
30 Banco Industrial.....	288	000
30 Carris Urbanos.....	288	000
30 Carruagens Fluminenses.....	288	000
30 Industrial Fluminense.....	288	000
30 Integridade Insurance.....	69	500
30 Banco do Brazil hypoth. n. (5c).....	93	7 1/2

April 25.		
18 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072	000
5 Leopoldina R.R. buyer's opt. till last day of transfer.....	210	000
60 Integridade Insurance.....	70	000
252 Botanical Garden R.R.....	200	000
36 Carris S. Christovão.....	370	000
130 Banco do Brazil hypoth. n. 3rd serie (6c).....	93	7 1/2
50 Banco do Brazil (outside sales).....	288	000
10 Fidelity Insurance.....	288	000

April 26.		
37 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072	000
30 Provincial apolices of 50c.....	par	
40 Banco Commercial.....	288	000
April 27.		
15 Fidelity Insurance.....	288	000
30 Carangola R.R.....	288	000
7 Leopoldina R.R.....	288	000
45 Banco Predial hypoth. n. 3rd serie (6c).....	75	1/2
247 do do of Fed. 23.....	75	1/2
53 do do of Nov. 11.....	77 1/2	7/8
100 Navegação Nacional (outside sale).....	288	000

April 28.		
5 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072	000
24 Banco do Comercio, 2nd serie.....	134	000
30 Banco Predial.....	140	000
100 do seller's option till May 30.....	135	000
5 Macacé e Campos.....	288	000
100 Navegação Nacional.....	288	000
20 Amazon Steam Navigation.....	147	500
12 Carris Urbanos.....	235	000
12 Rio Gas Co.....	288	000
5 Carruagens Fluminenses.....	170	000
5 Minas de Capatava S.B.....	45	000
500 Quissamã obligations ex divt. (outs. sales).....	203	000

April 29.		
21 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072	000
30 Banco Predial.....	140	000
50 Banco Predial, seller's option till May 30.....	135	000
40 Integridade Insurance.....	70	000
45 Carruagens Fluminenses.....	170	000
21 Sorocabana R.R. (outs. sale).....	107	000

May 1.		
28 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072	000
70 Banco do Comercio and serie.....	138	000
100 Banco Predial, seller's option till May 31.....	135	000
40 Confiança Insurance.....	46	000
4 Leopoldina R.R.....	200	000
60 Navegação Nacional.....	275	000

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, May 4th, 1882.

## Exports.

Coffee.—Our last report was on the 22nd ult. In view of the continuance of unfavorable advices from consuming centers dealers have again had to reduce their prices from 120—150 reis per 10 kilos, and at this reduction a fair amount of business has been transacted, both to the United States and Europe.

The sterling cost of coffee to-day, compared with that of the 22nd ult. shows a reduction of 15 per cent for prime, 110 per cent for good and medium, and 113 per cent for the lowest grades.

The sales since the 22nd ult. have been 160,130 bags, viz:

74,500 bags for United States	
57 610 " Europe	
3 110 " Cape of Good Hope	
14,910 " Elsewhere	

160,130 bags.

The total sales during the month of April amounted to

341,350 bags, viz:	
216,080 bags for United States	
8,890 " Europe	
10,450 " Cape of Good Hope	
20,930 " Elsewhere	

341,350 bags.

Receipts during the first three days of this month have averaged 11,923 bags per day.

The clearances have been:

United States:	bags
April 24 New York Br str Nelo (\$ 4,416 Santos).....	18,933
25 Baltimore Am bk Serene.....	8,940
27 New York Br str Duval.....	19,428
28 New Orleans Am bk Daily.....	4,250
28 Baltimore Am bk Harriet S. Jackson.....	7,416
29 New York Br str Humboldt.....	2,600
May 2 Baltimore Am bk H'n W'ich.....	8,000
2 do Am bk Adelaide.....	6,994

Europe:

April 21 Antwerp Gr str Berlin.....	328
22 Southampton Br str Tugus.....	952
22 Marseilles Fr str Navarre.....	5,158
23 Liverpool, Antw. Br str Latell.....	536
26 Hamburg Gr str Santos (\$ 1,656 Santos).....	13,438
27 Havre Fr str L'ile de Bahia.....	3,030
28 Hamburg Gr str Denderah.....	1,091
29 Southampton Belg str Kipler.....	6,005
May 1 do Br str Derwent.....	6,005
1 Bordeaux Fr str Schindl.....	2,074
2 Havre, Antw. Br str Kuro.....	2,321

Elsewhere:

April 25 River Plate Br str Tamar.....	44,433
27 Port Natal Sw bgn Oden.....	3,500

The clearances in April were:

for United States 103,400 bags, against 118,545 in Mar. 1881:	
" Europe 68,872 " 168,735 "	
" Canada 3,500 " 8,300 "	
" Cape of Good H. 3,500 " 12,011 "	
" River Plate and West Coast 8,820 " 5,245 "	
total 271,682 304,535	

and the total clearances for the 10 months since July 1st have been:

bags	bags
1,999,540 for United S. against 1,871,450 in 1880-81	
1,174,851 Europe " 1,532,230 "	
3,500 Canada " 8,300 "	
76,833 C. of G. H. " 86,303 "	
35,649 R. F. & W. C. " 43,283 "	

3,390,514 bags 3,535,076

showing a decrease of 284,562 bags as compared with the clear-

ances in the same period of last crop-year, viz:

86,656 bags increase to United States	
3,500 " Canada	
357,939 decrease Europe	
9,170 " Cape of Good Hope	
7,734 " River Plate and West Coast	

Receipts during the month of April have averaged

12,291 bags per day	
against 10,339 " same per April 1881	
" 5,380 " " 1880	
" 9,701 " " 1879	
" 3,654 " " 1878	
" 7,728 " " 1877	

and the total receipts during the 10 months since July 1st amount to

3,158,856 bags	
against 3,805,716 bags same period 1880-81	
" 7,726,000 " " 1879-80	
" 3,153,557 " " 1878-79	
" 3,366,350 " " 1877-78	
" 2,408,457 " " 1876-77	

We quote, per 10 kilos:

Washed.....	nominal
Superior.....	4 000 — 4 200
Good first.....	3 680 — 3 750



CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VOLUME	PAYED UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST DIVIDEND	LAST DIVIDEND
							AM'T	PAID
3,000,000,000	165,000	All	2008		All Banco do Brasil.....	8,754,213,985	388,000	10,000
8,000,000,000	50,000	All	200		All Banca e Hypotheca.....	21,816,431	685	100,000
10,000,000,000	50,000	All	200		All Banco de Comercio.....	1,102,241	537	100,000
1,000,000,000	50,000	All	200	£	All English (limited).....	£ 150,000	140	8 sh
6,000,000,000	30,000	All	200		All Industrial e Mercantil.....	575,000,000	239	800
4,000,000,000	50,000	All	200		All Banco de Santos.....	279,414	219	100
4,000,000,000	50,000	10,000	200		All Banco Predial.....	12,235	336	140
1,000,000,000	50,000	All	200	£	New London and Brazilian.....	£ 165,000	—	5 sh
10,000,000,000	50,000	15,000	200	£	Banco do Commercio.....	517,753	915	100
1,000,000,000	5,000	All	2008		RAILWAYS			
7,500,000,000	37,500	14,500	200		All Petropolis.....	81,730	175	000
—	50,000	5,000	200		All Estrada de Ferro do Rio de Janeiro.....	103,795	125	000
15,000,000,000	75,000	25,000	200		All Paulista.....	228,601	200	6 1/2
4,000,000,000	20,000	All	200		All Sorocabana.....	—	108	000
—	—	—	—	£	All do do delatenses.....	—	—	—
2,400,000,000	12,000	All	200		All Leopoldina.....	91,210	618	7 1/2
2,000,000,000	10,000	All	200		All Nictheroy.....	—	25	000
600,000,000	3,000	All	200		All Campos a S. Sebastiao.....	—	180	—
10,665,000,000	53,325	30,000	200		All S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro.....	—	155	000
—	—	—	—		All do do with right to subsid. shs.....	—	—	—
800,000,000	4,000	All	200		All do do subsidiary shares.....	—	100	000
3,000,000,000	15,000	11,600	200		All Uniao Valenciana.....	34,660	100	000
500,000,000	—	—	—		All Uniao Mineira.....	—	163	000
—	—	—	—		All do delatenses.....	—	—	—
4,000,000,000	20,000	16,500	2008		TRUCKS			
10,000,000,000	50,000	All	200		All S. Christovao.....	232,485	677	100
700,000,000	7,000	All	100		All Botanical Garden.....	—	160	000
100,000,000	1,000	All	100		All Paulista.....	18,750	180	000
500,000,000	5,000	All	100		All Pernambuco.....	10,000	437	000
500,000,000	2,500	All	100		All Pelotas.....	—	33	000
800,000,000	4,000	1,000	200		All S. Luiz do Maranhao.....	—	20	000
2,000,000,000	10,000	3,500	200		All S. Paulo.....	106,415	215	200
2,000,000,000	10,000	1,000	200		All Montevidéo.....	2,800	000	1
1,000,000,000	5,000	10,000	200		All Nictheroy.....	1	250	—
5,000,000,000	25,000	All	2008		All Brusellas.....	—	19	000
—	27,000	All	200		All Carris urbanos.....	17,081	661	100
—	—	—	—	2008	All do delatenses.....	—	90	000
1,800,000,000	6,000	All	2008		TOIL ROADS			
180,000,000	1,800	All	200		All Uniao Industrial.....	180,000,000	105	000
—	—	—	—		All Magdalen.....	—	—	—
4,000,000,000	20,000	All	2008		NAVIGATION COMPANIES			
600,000,000	3,000	All	200		All Brazilian de Navegacao.....	507,433	735	000
500,000,000	2,500	All	200		All Companhia de Navegacao.....	1,000,000	85	000
500,000,000	2,500	All	200		All Uniao Netheroyense.....	—	—	—
500,000,000	2,500	All	200		All Ferry.....	—	—	—
£ 2,000,000,000	5,000	All	200	£	All Fluminense.....	89,173	105	000
100,000,000	750	All	100		All Nacional de Navegacao.....	—	50,000	

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